[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPUTÁNÁ.

Received up to 19th December, 1883.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Late Pleadership Examination, Panjáb.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 13th December, referring to the late Pleadership Examination held at Lahore, observes that able examiners were appointed; but it is believed that some serious mistakes and irregularities occurred in connection with the examination, which might interfere with the success of candidates. Mr. Barkley, who was examiner in the Civil Law, set twelve questions, instead of ten, according to rule. His twelfth question did not relate to the subjects fixed for the examination. The third irregularity of which he was guilty was, that he held the oral examination one day previous to the day fixed; and the result was, that as the candidates were not prepared for that examination that day, they could not answer the questions so well as they could have answered them the following day. Moreover, the candidates were exposed to great inconvenience from their unexpected detention that day owing to the oral examination. Some of them were detained till 7 P. M. Mr. Baden-Powell, in his *viva voce* examination, put some questions

to the candidates about irrigation and income-tax (*sic*). As those subjects were not comprised in the books prescribed for the examination, few men were able to answer the questions. Mr. Barkley has declared with reference to his twelfth question in the Civil Law that, if the question really related to a subject which the candidates had not studied, he would give full marks for it to every candidate. But when exception was taken to Mr. Baden-Powell's questions above referred to, he said that it was necessary for candidates to know the subjects to which those questions related. The candidates submitted a petition to the Registrar of the University, but he replied that, as Mr. Baden-Powell was Vice-Chancellor of the University, it would be difficult for him to say anything to him on the subject. Mr. Baden-Powell is a sensible and liberal-minded man, and it is to be hoped that he will reconsider the matter, otherwise many candidates are sure to fail for no fault of theirs.

Circulation, 150 copies.

Late Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination.

A correspondent of the *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 16th December, states that the Local Government has made the Middle Class Examination certificate a *sine quâ non* for admission to the public service, but the examiners would seem to be desirous that as few candidates should be able to pass the examination as possible. It is well known that the Vernacular Middle Class Examination is chiefly intended for the sons of agricultural classes, who have to assist their parents in the field for the most part of the day and attend school but for a short time. An idea of the abilities of their teachers may be formed from the fact that their pay does not generally exceed Rs. 5 or 6. But the questions set at the examination are much more difficult even than those set at the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University. This year the geography paper was as bad as the Euclid paper last year. As regards the late Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination, the writer complains that the vernacular passage, which was set for translation into English, was filled with terms,

the English equivalents of which the candidates could hardly be expected to know, and no less than thirty marks were assigned to the translation. The questions in Physical Geography and Sanitary Primer were set by Saiyid Mahmúd Ali, Persian teacher in the Bareilly School, but were printed at the Arya Darpan Press at Sháhjahánpur, which is under the management of Munshi Bakhtáwar Singh, who is fourth teacher in the Sháhjahánpur Zila School, and teaches Physical Geography and Sanitary Primer to the third or middle class in that school. The first three questions in the Sanitation paper were not set from the text-book used in schools, but from a treatise published by Munshi Bakhtáwar Singh. The Munshi is a conscientious man, but the examiner was not right in having the questions printed at his press. Referring to the 8th question in Physical Geography, the writer complains that the question consists of two parts, which have no connection with each other; and the first part is very vague. In the Sanitation paper the writer finds fault with the wording of a question. The editor observes that Saiyid Mahmúd Ali of Bareilly did an injustice to the printing presses of that place by getting his questions printed elsewhere. In any case, he should not have sent the questions to Munshi Bakhtáwar Singh to be printed, if the Munshi teaches the middle class in the Sháhjahánpur school. By the bye, how is the Munshi, being a Government servant, able to keep a press? We understand there is a standing order of Government prohibiting public servants from carrying on any kind of trade. Many teachers, employed in Government schools, sell books and compel their pupils to purchase their books, even though the books are perfectly useless. It is an open secret that, as examiners are paid no honorarium, they do not carefully examine the answers of candidates. They do not at all read the papers that are not very legible, and give marks in such cases by guess. The consequence is that many good students sometimes fail and incompetent students are successful. Exam-

iners do not always set questions from text-books but from other books. In almost every school, students learn their history from the *Aín-i-Tárikhnuma*, but examiners not unfrequently give questions from Lethbridge. Last year, two questions were set from that part of Algebra which the candidates had not read. There is also no uniformity in questions in point of difficulty. Sometimes candidates are not allowed sufficient time to answer questions. If examiners were paid some remuneration, there is no doubt that many of the irregularities connected with the examination would be remedied. Moreover, the Director of Public Instruction should himself examine the questions before they are printed. In the end, the editor is glad to state that, on the whole, candidates had better questions this year than they had had for some years past. He will comment on the late Vernacular Middle Class Examination in a future issue.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Duke and Duchess of Connaught in India.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 13th December, adverting to the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Lucknow, welcomes their Highnesses, and remarks that their visit to this country has given more pleasure to natives than the visits of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh. This is the first occasion on which a princess of the Royal Family has set foot on the Indian soil. The visits of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh were only, so to speak, pleasure trips, but the Duke of Connaught has secured a command in the Indian Army and will spend some years amongst us. We can easily form an idea of the deep interest taken by Her Majesty in our welfare from her allowing her son to come and live in our midst at such a distance from home. The Duke will have ample opportunity of judging of our loyalty, which has been impugned by some Europeans, and of the hostile attitude of the Anglo-Indian community towards us. We earnestly hope His Royal Highness will continue to mix with natives as he has hitherto done, and will not listen to the evil suggestions and opinions of preju-

diced Anglo-Indians. His acceptance of a command in the Army will teach a good lesson to the native chiefs, and show them what their duties and responsibilities are. (The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 19th December, also argues that the Duke's stay in this country will prove very beneficial to natives and induce native Chiefs to take greater interest in the affairs of their States. The *Hindustání*, of the 16th December and the *Oudh Akhbár*, of the 14th December, give an account of Their Royal Highnesses' visit to Lucknow).

Circulation, 135 copies.

Duke of Connaught and natives.

The *Bhárat Bandhu* (Aligarh) of the 14th December, states that all India is extremely glad at the advent of the Duke and the Duchess of Connaught. Evidently Her Majesty has full confidence in the loyalty of her Indian subjects, otherwise she would not have allowed Their Royal Highnesses to come to this country. The Duke has accepted a command in the Army, and will live here for some time. There is no doubt that he will make the best of his time and enquire into the wants and feelings of the people during his stay. The natives of the North-Western Provinces may be justly proud of the honor conferred on them by him by selecting Meerut to be the first place of his abode in this country.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Lord Ripon's reception at Calcutta.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of 13th December, states that it is to be regretted that the opposition of Anglo-Indians to the Ilbert Bill has ended in personal hostility to Lord Ripon. During His Lordship's stay at Lahore on his way to Calcutta a rumour was spread by Anglo-Indian journalists to the effect that he did not look on his journey to Calcutta with a feeling of satisfaction, as he was afraid that Anglo-Indians would throw dust on him there. Although he was not really subjected to such ill-treatment, Anglo-Indians did not refrain from insulting him in other ways. But we are extremely glad to hear that the Natives of that place accorded him a very warm and enthusiastic reception which he so highly deserves. The attitude of the Anglo-Indians of Calcutta

towards the Viceroy borders on rebellion, especially the conduct of the Volunteers has been such that no Government of India should ever have confidence in them in future. In our opinion the time has arrived for the enlistment of native volunteers.

Circulation, 120 copies.

Insult offered to the Viceroy by Anglo-Indians on his return to Calcutta.

The *Vritt Dhárá* (Dhár), of the 10th December, states that since the very outset Anglo-Indians have allowed passion to get the better of their reason in conducting the Ilbert Bill controversy, but the public insult offered by the Europeans of Calcutta to Lord Ripon on his return to that city has thrown all their previous proceedings into the shade and must have caused grief to every unprejudiced man. The indignation, which the Home Government will feel at the insult to Her Majesty's representative in this country, may be easily imagined. The patience and the firmness of mind displayed by the Viceroy cannot be too highly praised. It is really a matter of profound regret that men belonging to a nation that stands in the foremost rank of civilized nations should be guilty of such misconduct.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Lord Ripon's reception at Allahabad and Calcutta.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 15th December, expresses satisfaction at the enthusiastic reception given to Lord Ripon by natives at Allahabad and Calcutta, and takes the non-official Europeans of Calcutta to task for the insult they offered to His Lordship.

Circulation, 425 copies.

India Reform Association, London.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 15th December, after giving a vernacular translation of the notice published by Mr. J. Seymour Keay from Hyderabad in November last about the establishment of a political association, called the India Reform Association, at London, to promote Indian interests, remarks that natives had long felt the necessity for the establishment of such an Association and a native organ at London, and is glad that both the wants have been supplied. A newspaper

under the name of the *Hindustan* has been lately started by Rájá Rámpál Singh. If the Association and the journal act in concert, there is no doubt that they will be able to render great good to this country. [The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 18th December, has also published a translation of Mr. Keay's notice.]

Alleged hostility of natives towards Europeans.

The same paper states that Anglo-Indian journals declare that the Ilbert Bill has turned the heads even of the Indian peasantry and made them hostile to Anglo-Indians. But nothing could be more unfounded than such a charge. Here is a recent instance of the feeling of the peasantry towards Europeans. On the 16th November last a young European, named William Arbut, the son of a railway guard, who lives at Gháziábád, went out shooting in a neighbouring village, called Sadarpur, in the Meerut District. The man fired at a deer that stood in a field where some women were working. His gun was loaded with small shot. The animal was not killed, but one of the women was struck and wounded in her back by a bullet. Hearing her cries, many villagers at once went to the spot. William Arbut was frightened and began to cry. But look at the patience and forbearance of the peasants. They said nothing to Arbut, but only endeavoured to reassure him. Even the woman's husband, one Shib Lál, a well-to-do zamindár, told him with united hands that he knew that he was quite innocent and that the sad occurrence was only due to their own ill-luck. The villagers reported the matter to the police-station at Gháziábád in order that they might not get into any difficulty. The police compelled the woman to go to the hospital at Gháziábád for treatment, even though her husband told them that he could afford to make arrangements for her treatment at his own house. Her wound was cured in a few days. William Arbut's father paid a visit to Shib Lál at Gháziábád, thanked him for not prosecuting his son, and offered to pay him something as damages. But Shib Lál refused to take anything. Do

Europeans show the same consideration to natives? Only the other day a European officer at Ráwalpindi beat a clerk of the Panjáb Times Press for entering his office with his shoes on, and another European officer at Meerut assaulted a respectable Bengali for not making him a *salam*.

Circulation, 1,800 copies.

Movement set on foot at Calcutta against the Native press of Bengal.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 12th December, referring to the movement set on foot at Calcutta to draw the attention of Mr. Rivers Thompson to the strictures of the Native press of Bengal against him, remarks that those strictures are quite moderate and unobjectionable compared with the most reckless and violent attacks made by Anglo-Indian journals against Lord Ripon and natives.

Unsatisfactory condition of agricultural classes.

The same paper states that Government ascribes the unsatisfactory condition of the agricultural classes to the extortion practised on them by Mahájans, but if it examined the matter a little more carefully, it would find that its rigid land policy is entirely responsible for the evil. It exacts the full revenue from cultivators even at the time of an entire or partial failure of crops from drought or any other cause, and therefore they are necessarily obliged to borrow money from Mahájans on their own terms in order to meet the Government demand.

Sir Charles Aitchison's speech at the late Panjáb University Convocation.

The same paper referring to Sir Charles Aitchison's speech at the late Convocation of the Panjáb University, remarks that His Honor, as a matter of course, highly praised the members of the University for their industry and devotion, but a close study of his speech sufficiently shows that he thinks that there is still great room for improvement in the working of the University, especially in the Oriental Department. He justly observed that the questions of the Panjáb University should not be easier than those of other Universities. It would

have been a good thing if he had availed himself of the opportunity to tell the University officials that it was still more important to conduct the examinations properly. The regulations of the University are undoubtedly very good, but it is an open secret that they are not strictly carried out. The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 15th December, notices the speech with approval, but states that a separate Registrar should be appointed for the University. As Mr. Parker, Registrar, is also Judicial Assistant Commissioner of Lahore, he can hardly be expected to do justice to the work of the University. The editor also urges that the University should generally give scholarships to those students who study agriculture and other such sciences of practical utility.

Circulation, 1,800 copies.

Seditious letters circulated in London at the time of the Duke of Connaught's departure from England.

The same paper, of the 15th December, states that it appears that a few days previous to the departure of the Duke of Connaught from England, anonymous letters were circulated at London stating that the Duke's carriage would be blown up by gunpowder. These seditious letters must have caused no small anxiety to Government and the Royal Family. The question is, who were the authors of the letters and what was their object. What wonder if the letters were issued by the friends of Anglo-Indians in order to prevent His Royal Highness from going to India. Let this be as it may, but it is evident that the custom of publishing such seditious letters prevails among Englishmen. There seems to be no doubt that the mischievous letters circulated in the Panjáb some time ago in connection with the Mahárájá Dalíp Singh's proposed visit to India, were the work of Anglo-Indians. Government has committed a great mistake if it has prevented the Mahárájá from carrying out his intention owing to those letters.

Circulation, 900 copies.

Recognition of distinction between Europeans and natives.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 11th December, states that if Government be really anxious to improve the condition of natives, it should extend the rights

and privileges enjoyed by Europeans to natives. The mere passing of the Ilbert Bill will not place the two classes on a footing of equality in all matters. There is a vast difference between the treatment of native convicts and that of Europeans in jails. Young and inexperienced men fresh from school are appointed to try natives, while none but experienced and able officers are granted criminal jurisdiction over Europeans. Europeans are entitled to trial by jury, but that privilege has not yet been bestowed on natives. True, the District and Sessions Judges summon assessors to assist them in the trial of sessions cases, but the assessors are, as a rule, a far inferior class of men, and only say ditto to what the Judge says. Should a European be detained in prison by a Magistrate without trial, he can at once appeal to the High Court against his detention, but the privilege has been withheld from natives. Even natives of position, when charged with any offence, are at once arrested and placed under custody, and no bail is accepted, though little evidence is forthcoming against them at the time.

Circulation, 150 copies.

Handcuffing of under-trial prisoners.

The *Áftáb-i-Hind* (Jullundur) of the 15th December, after referring to the case of a police constable, who was lately fined Rs. 10 by Sardár Muhammad Haiyát Khan, Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Gurdáspur, for unnecessarily putting handcuffs on a respectable native banker of Batála against whom a warrant had been issued, but who had offered to give security at the time of arrest, regrets that, although complaints have long been made against the indiscriminate handcuffing of under-trial prisoners, the Lahore Chief Court has not yet taken the subject into consideration.

Circulation, 800 copies.

Police at Ballia.

The *Waqáya-i-Álam* (Gházipur), of the 10th December, on the authority of its Ballia correspondent, complains that the sub-inspector of police at the civil lines at that place transfers his subordinates from military duty to civil duty and *vice versâ*;

that he beat a servant of Inspector Saiyid Faiyáz Husain's at the late Rámlila fair, and so forth. The editor says that Bábú Shuji Singh, Police Inspector, is in no small degree responsible for the irregularities that prevail among the police at Ballia, and urges that he should be ordered to take his pension.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Late Moharram at Agra.

The *Bháratendu* (Brindában), for December, states that for seven days during the late Muharram, Mr. Finlay, the Magistrate of Agra, was inspired, as it were, by the spirit of Aurangzeb, and the Royal proclamation of 1858 was suspended at that place. Hindus were not allowed to hold their kine fair and suspended all trade in consequence, which entailed heavy losses on themselves and exposed thousands of poor persons to starvation from want of food. Musalmáns oppressed and insulted the Hindus in a variety of ways. No marriage processions were allowed. Bridal wreaths were removed from the heads of Hindu bridegrooms by force, Hindu women were prevented from singing even at their houses. Musalmáns, after drinking water from small earthen vessels, threw the vessels at Hindu women in streets and thoroughfares. Beef was carried in streets. But the Magistrate and the police did not show the least sympathy with the oppressed Hindus. It is our earnest prayer that the earth may open and all Hindus may be buried in its womb. The Musalmáns make *tázias* and hold all sorts of rejoicings during the Muharram in opposition to the dictates of their religion, but they will not allow Hindus to have any kind of rejoicings! The Hindus of Agra will never forget the arbitrary proceedings of Mr. Finlay, but it is to be hoped that the Musalmáns will regard him as their fifth prophet or Mehdi, and Government will make him a Companion of the Star of India in recognition of his services. We should not at all be surprised at such proceedings on the part of Mr. Finlay, because civilians are subjected to very severe examinations at an early age, which affects their brains. But we are really unable to account for the silence of the Commissioner, the

Lieutenant-Governor, and the Viceroy. Does the Government fear Musalmáns? In the end the editor observes that religious animosity has been revived between Hindus and Musalmáns throughout the country, and both the classes are displeased with Government. Internal foes are more dangerous than foreign assailants. Government should adopt a policy which may satisfy both the classes.

Circulation, 108 copies.

Court-fee stamps.

A correspondent of the *Qaisari* (Jullundur), of the 15th December, writing from Siálkot, complains that, as there are no rules about the refund of the value of court-fee stamps by Government treasuries, the people have sometimes to bear great loss. Suppose the purchaser inadvertently spoils the stamp, or he has no occasion to use it, or he writes a petition on it, but the matter is amicably settled, and he has no occasion to file the petition in Court in consequence, and so forth. Obviously it is unjust on the part of Government not to repay the value of the stamp to the purchaser in such cases. A person at Rangpura, in Siálkot, lately had a petition written on a court-fee stamp of Rs. 15 urging his right of pre-emption for a house, but he came to an amicable settlement with the opposite party without filing the petition in court. Another person went to a petition-writer and requested him to write an appeal in a case. The petition-writer, without examining the copy of the judgment of the court of the first instance, asked the man to bring court-fee stamps for Rs. 7-8-0. After the man had purchased the stamps, the petition-writer examined the copy of the judgment and found that an appeal was barred by limitation. Formerly one person could sell court-fee stamps to another, but since the introduction of new court-fee stamps, such private sales have been rendered impracticable, because the stamp-vendor writes his own name and that of the purchaser on each stamp at the time of sale. The writer does not mean that Government should allow such private sales of court-fee stamps, but that some arrangements should be made for the refund of the price of

court-fee stamps by Government treasuries in cases such as those above referred to. It will be remembered that, as regards general stamps, Chapter VI. of the Stamp Act of 1879 provides for the grant of allowances by Collectors for spoiled stamps and for those not required for use.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation, 900 copies.

Proposed modifications in the Ilbert Bill.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 14th December, adverting to the modifications which Government has resolved to introduce into the Ilbert Bill, remarks that in that case the measure will practically be of no value. If only native District Magistrates and Sessions Judges are empowered to try Europeans, the operation of the measure will be confined to presidency towns, because no such native officers are to be found in the mufassil. But the Bill was introduced to remove the administrative inconvenience which at present results from the disability under which native Magistrates in the mufassil labour in the matter of jurisdiction over Europeans. If the Bill cannot be passed in its integrity, at all events it should be passed in the from recommended by Sir Charles Aitchison, or it had better be withdrawn altogether. Europeans have so strongly opposed the proposal to extend the criminal jurisdiction of native officers over them, but they have never shown much anxiety to ensure proper dispensation of justice to natives. Young civilians are empowered to try the cases of natives before they have acquired a thorough knowledge of the vernacular, and illiterate persons are appointed Honorary Magistrates.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Viceroy's statement about the Ilbert Bill.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Hardá), of the 12th December, gives an abstract of the Viceroy's statement in the Legislative Council about the Ilbert Bill, and observes that it entirely approves of the modifications which Government intends to make in the Bill. The concessions do not affect the principle of the measure and should also satisfy Anglo-Indians. The measure should now be passed without delay.

LOCAL.

Circulation, 150 copies.

Sale of meat and lighting of streets at Agra.

The *Bhárati Vilás* (Agra), of the 15th December, in its local- news column, complains that butchers are to be seen in streets and thoroughfares carrying beef for sale. This greatly grieves the Hindús. Why does not the Municipal Committee build a meat-market at a suitable place outside the city? It is surprising that the Committee is so indifferent to the religious feelings of the Hindus, although they contribute the lion's share of the municipal revenues. Two or three years ago the Committee removed shops for the sale of meat from all the principal streets, but now it allows beef to be sold in thoroughfares. The editor also complains that by-lanes are not lighted at the fixed time, and the people are exposed to great inconvenience in consequence, especially as the pavement in the lanes is in a neglected state.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1883.	1883.	
1	*Aftab-i-Hind* ...	Jullundur,	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Barkat Alí ...	Dec. 15th ...	Dec. 16th ...	150 copies.
2	*Aftab-i-Panjab* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly...	Diván Bútá Singh,	„ 10th, 12th & 14th.	„ 13th, 15th & 17th respectively.	500 „
3	*Agrá Akhbár* ...	Agrá ..	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Maulá Bakhsh ...	„ 14th ...	„ 17th ...	200 „
4	*Ainu-l-Akhbár* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Diláwar Alí ...	„ 8th ...	„ 13th ...	134 „
5	*Akhbár-i-'Álam* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	„ 11th ...	„ 14th ...	100 „
6	*Akhbár-i-'Ám* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	„ 12th & 15th	„ 14th & 17th respectively.	1,800 „
7	*Akhbár-i-Tamannáí,*	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Púran Chand ...	„ 16th ...	„ 18th ...	125 „
8	*Akhyáru-l-Akhbár* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Muhammad Alí ...	„ 11th ...	„ 16th ...	340 „
9	*Ahmalu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Fakhru-l-dín ...	„ „ ...	„ 18th ...	...
10	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly ...	Gulab Rái ..	„ 11th & 15th	„ 18th & 17th respectively.	295 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
11	*Almorá Akhbár* ...	Almorá ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	„ 10th ...	„ 13th ...	98 copies.
12	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Ditto ..	Chandan Lál ...	„ 8th ...	„ „ ...	141 „
13	*Anjuman-i-Panjab* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Núru-l-dín ...	„ 15th ...	„ 18th ...	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
14	*Anwáru-l-Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Tegh Bahádur ...	„ 14th ...	„ 15th ...	230 copies.
15	*Ashrafu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Khán ...	„ 11th ...	„ 14th ...	110 „

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1883.	1883.	
16	*Bhárat Bandhu* ...	Aligarh ...	Hindi-English.	Weekly ...	Totá Rám ...	Dec. 14th ...	Dec. 16th ...	135 copies.
17	*Bháratendu* ...	Brindában,	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Srí Rádhá Charan...	„ „ ...	„ 14th ...	250 „
18	*Bháratí Vilás* ...	Agrá ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly,	Bhagwán Dás ...	„ 15th ...	„ 18th ...	150 „
19	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí*	Rámpur ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Husain,	„ 17th ...	„ 19th ...	450 „
20	*Delhí Punch* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fazlu-l-dín ...	„ 12th ...	„ 16th ...	810 „
21	*Desh Hitaishí* ...	Ajmere ...	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Munná Lál ...	For Nov. ...	„ 14th ...	280 „
22	*Desh Upkárak* ...	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Sálig Rám ...	Dec. 15th ...	„ 18th ...	700 „
23	*Growse Gazette* ...	Bulandshahr.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Gangá Sahái ...	„ 7th ...	„ 15th ...	40 „
24	*Gurmukhí Akhbár* ...	Lahore ...	Gurmukhí ...	Ditto ...	Gurmukh Singh ...	„ 8th ...	„ 18th ...	...
25	*Habíb-i-Hind* ...	Cawnpore,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Pandit Praim Naráin	„ 16th ...	„ 18th ...	200 „
26	*Hámí-i-Hind* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sháh Muhammad Nabí.	„ 13th ...	„ 14th ...	550 „
27	*Hindustání* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Gangá Prasád ...	„ 13th & 16th	„ 13th & 16th respectively.	500 „
28	*Indian Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Srí Krishn ...	„ 15th ...	„ 17th ...	259 „
29	*Islám* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Alímu-l-dín ...	„ 14th ...	„ 18th ...	330 „
30	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábír Prasád ...	„ 12th & 15th	„ 15th & 18th respectively.	200 „
31	*Jalwa-i-Túr* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	„ 16th ...	„ 18th ...	90 „
32	*Kárnámah* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yáqúb,	„ 17th ...	„ 19th ...	250 „
33	*Káshí Patrikká* ...	Benáres ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto ...	Lakshmí Shankar, M.A.	„ 14th ...	„ 15th ...	600 copies (including 501 copies taken by Govt.)

34	*Katchar Punch* ...	Badáún ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly	Amjad Husain ...	„ 11th ...	„ 13th ...	50 copies.
35	*Kaukab-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Revd. J. H. Messmore.	„ 14th ...	„ 14th ...	416 „
36	*Kavi Vachan Sudhá,*	Benares ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Chintámani Ráo ...	„ 17th ...	„ 18th ...	350 „
37	*Khair Khwáh-i-Álam*	Delhí ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Mír Hasan ...	„ 16th ...	„ „ ...	140 „
38	*Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb.*	Gujránwálá.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Brij Lál ...	„ 14th ...	„ 17th ...	600 „
39	*Koh-i-Núr* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Munshí Harsukh Rái.	„ 12th & 15th	„ 14th & 18th respectively.	450 copies (including 100 copies taken by Govt.)
40	*Lama-i-Núr* ...	Jaunpur ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Háfiz Abdullah ...	„ 9th ...	„ 15th ...	72 copies.
41	*Lyall Gazette* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	„ 16th ...	„ 18th ...	...
42	*Márwár Gazette* ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto ...	Gobardhan Dás ...	„ 10th ..	„ 14th ...	100 „
43	*Mashír-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Muhammad	„ 11th & 18th	„ 13th & 19th respectively.	200 „
44	*Matla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nabí Bakhsh ...	„ 14th ...	„ 18th ...	40 „
45	*Mihr-i-Darakhshán,*	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nusrat Alí ...	„ 8th ...	„ 15th ...	100 „
46	*Mihr-i-Nimroz* ...	Bijnor ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Muhíbu-llah ...	„ 16th ...	„ 19th ...	140 „
47	*Mufid-i-Ám* ...	Ágrá ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán ...	„ 10th ...	„ 14th ...	100 „
48	*Muir Gazette* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Khushwaqt Rái ...	„ 12th ...	„ 15th ...	70 „
49	*Mumtázu-l-Akhbár* ...	Bárábankí,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yúsuf,	„ 8th ...	„ 13th ...	160 „
50	*Municipal Guide* ...	Ágrá ...	Ditto ..	Bi-monthly,	Alí Ján ...	„ 15th ...	„ 19th ...	75 „
51	*Muraqqa-i-Tahzíb* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bihárí Lál ...	„ „ ...	„ 17th ...	150 „
52	*Naiyar-i-Ázim* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Amjad Alí ...	„ 10th ...	„ 14th ...	175 „
53	*Najmu-l-Akhbár* ...	Etáwah .	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rúhu-llah Khán ...	„ 16th ...	„ 18th ...	150 „
54	*Najmu-l-Hind* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Pratáp Krishn ...	„ 9th ...	„ 13th ...	150 „
55	*Nasím-i-Ágrá* ...	Agra ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jamná Dás ..	„ 15th ...	„ 17th ...	325 „
56	*Nasím-i-Hind* ...	Fatehpur,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kunj Bihárí Lál ...	„ 11th ...	„ 13th ...	92 „
57	*Núr-Afshán* ...	Ludhiáná,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Revd. E. M. Wherry,	„ 13th ...	„ 15th ...	750 „
58	*Núr-i-Badáún* ...	Badáún ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Amjad Husain ..	„ „ ...	„ 16th ...	250 „
59	*Núru-l-Anwár* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yáqúb,	„ 15th ...	„ 15th ...	349 „
60	*Nusratu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nusrat Alí ...	„ 8th ...	„ „ ...	200 „
61	*Nyáya-Sudhá* ...	Hardá ...	Maráthi-English.	Ditto ...	Basdeo Bháskar ...	„ 12th ...	„ 14th ...	400 „

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1883.	1883.	
62	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasád ...	Dec. 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th & 19th	Dec. 13th, 14th 15th, 17th 18th & 19th respectively.	610 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
63	*Oudh Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sajjád Husain ...	„ 11th ...	„ 15th ...	450 copies.
64	*Panjábí Akhbár* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Muhammad Azím ...	„ 12th & 15th	„ 15th & 19th respectively.	250 „
65	*Patiálá Akhbár* ...	Patiálá ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Rikhí Kesh ...	„ 10th ...	„ 13th ...	300 „
66	*Prayág Samáchár* ...	Alláhábád,	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Dewakí Nandan ...	„ 17th ...	„ 17th ...	700 „
67	*Prince of Wales' Gazette.*	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	„ 12th ...	„ 15th ...	...
68	*Qaisarí* ...	Jullundur,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mirzá Mavahhid ...	„ 15th ...	„ 16th ...	108 „
69	*Rafáh-i-'Ám* ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Díwán Chand ...	„ 11th ...	„ 15th ...	600 „
70	*Rahbar-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Nádir Alí Sháh ...	„ 13th & 17th	„ 14th & 19th respectively.	450 „
71	*Rájpútáná Gazette* ...	Ajmere ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Weekly ...	Munná Lál ...	„ 10th ...	„ 13th ...	268 „
72	*Ratn Prakásh* ...	Ratlám ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Abdul Haq.	Nov. 29th & 6th Dec.	„ 15th ...	400 „
73	*Reformer* ...	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Nathú Rám ...	Dec. 12th ...	„ „ ...	700 „
74	*Sabhá Kapúrthalá* ...	Kapúrthalá	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sharfu-l-dín ...	„ 15th ...	„ 17th ...	120 „
75	*Sádiqu-l-Akhbár* ...	Bháwalpur.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dwárká Náth ...	„ 6th & 13th	„ 15th & 16th respectively.	320 „
76	*Safir-i-Hind* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Buláqí Dás ...	„ 16th ...	„ 19th ...	300 „
77	*Sajjan Kirtí Sudhákar.*	Udaipur ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Banshí Dhar ...	„ 10th ...	„ 17th ...	200 „

78	*Shafahu-l-Sudúr* ...	Lahore ...	Arabic ...	Monthly ...	Registrar of the Panjáb University.	For Nov. ...	„ 19th ...	...	
79	*Shula-i-Túr* ...	Cawnpore,	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad, Ibráhím.	Dec. 11th ...	„ 13th ...	175	„
80	*Takdíb* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sáhat Alí Khán ...	„ 12th ...	„ 16th ...	90	„
81	*Tátiya-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Wiláyat Alí ...	„ 16th ...	„ 19th ...	150	„
82	*Victoria Paper* ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Gyán Chand ...	„ 10th, 11th 12th, 13th, 14th & 15th respectively.	13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th & 18th respectively.	900	„
83	*Vritt Dhárá* ...	Dhár ...	Maráthi ...	Weekly ...	Harí Bháskar ...	„ 3rd & 10th	„ 15th ...	120	„
84	*Waqáya-i-Álam* ...	Gházípur,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Siráju-l-dín Ahmad,	„ 10th ...	„ 14th ...	300	„

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